

**We claim:**

1- An electrical contact for connecting current collecting elements of a plurality of stacked electrochemical laminates, said electrical contact comprising:

- a current collecting terminal having a pair of arms, said arms defining therebetween a space in which the ends of the current collecting elements are received; and
- a ductile electrically conductive material located within said space, said ductile electrically conductive material adapted to form an electrical bridge between the ends of said current collecting elements and said current collecting terminal.

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2- An electrical contact as defined in claim 1, wherein the pair of arms of said current collecting terminal are crimped onto the ends of the current collecting elements and said ductile electrically conductive material fills at least a portion of said space between said pair of arms.

3- An electrical contact as defined in claim 2, wherein the ends of said current collecting elements of said electrochemical laminates are stacked together in a stepped pattern thereby exposing a portion of one side of each of said current collecting elements to said ductile electrically conductive material.

4- An electrical contact as defined in claim 2, wherein the end of each current collecting element within said stack of electrochemical laminates comprises a series of indentations adapted to increase the surface area of the respective current collecting element that is in contact with said ductile electrically conductive material.

5- An electrical contact as defined in claim 2, wherein the end of each current collecting element within said stack of electrochemical laminates comprises a series of perforations.

6- An electrical contact as defined in claim 5, wherein said series of perforations are partially filled with ductile electrically conductive material.

7- An electrical contact as defined in claim 5, wherein a first current collecting element is in contact with a third current collecting element via the perforations of a second current collecting element located between said first and third current collecting elements.

8- An electrical contact as defined in claim 5, wherein the shape of the perforations is selected from the group consisting of circular, oblong, square, rectangular or combinations thereof.

9- An electrical contact as defined in claim 5, wherein the walls of each perforation are coated with an electrically conductive layer.

10- An electrical contact as defined in claim 1, wherein said ductile electrically conductive material is selected from the group consisting of lithium, tin, lead, alloys thereof, combinations thereof and metal-based paste.

11- An electrochemical generator comprising:

- a plurality of stacked electrochemical laminates, each electrochemical laminate including:

- a) at least one electrolyte separator disposed between an anode film and a cathode film;

- b) a current collecting element associated with one of said anode film and said cathode film, said current collecting element comprising a polymer substrate support film coated on both sides with a conductive metallic layer;

- a current collecting terminal having a pair of arms defining therebetween a space in which the ends of said current collecting elements are received,

said current collecting terminal being crimped onto the ends of said current collecting elements;

- a ductile electrically conductive material located within said space, said ductile electrically conductive material filling at least a portion of said space thereby forming an electrical bridge between the ends of said current collecting elements and said current collecting terminal.

12- An electrochemical generator as defined in claim 11, wherein the ends of said current collecting elements of said electrochemical laminates are stacked together in a stepped pattern thereby exposing a portion of one side of each of said current collecting elements to said ductile electrically conductive material.

13- An electrochemical generator as defined in claim 11, wherein the end of each current collecting element within said stack of electrochemical laminates comprises a series of indentations adapted to increase the surface area of the respective current collecting element that is in contact with said ductile electrically conductive material.

14- An electrochemical generator as defined in claim 11, wherein the end of each current collecting element within said stack of electrochemical laminates comprises a series of perforations, each perforation being at least partially filled with said ductile electrically conductive material.

15- An electrochemical generator as defined in claim 11, wherein the end of each current collecting element within said stack of electrochemical laminates comprises a series of perforations, such that a first current collecting element is in contact with a third current collecting element via the perforations of a second current collecting element located between said first and third current collecting elements.

16- An electrochemical generator as defined in claim 11, wherein said ductile electrically conductive material is selected from the group consisting

of lithium, tin, lead, alloys thereof, combinations thereof and metal-based paste.

17- A method of connecting in parallel the current collecting elements of a plurality of electrochemical laminates, said method comprising:

- a) stacking the current collecting elements;
- b) applying a layer of ductile electrically conductive material on at least a portion of the inside surface of a current collecting terminal, the current collecting terminal having a pair of arms defining a space therebetween;
- c) positioning the ends of the current collecting elements as stacked within the space defined by the pair of arms of the current collecting terminal; and
- d) crimping said current collecting terminal onto the ends of the current collecting elements.

18- A method as defined in claim 17, further comprising the step of forcing said ductile electrically conductive material to spread between adjacent current collecting elements within the stack of current collecting elements.